

**NATIONAL BIORESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

Dept. of Biotechnology  
Government of India, New Delhi

For office use:
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**MARINE BIORESOURCES**

**FORMS DATA ENTRY: Form- 1(general)**

Fauna: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flora	Microorganisms
General Category: Invertebrata (Zooplankton), Pelagic amphipod		
Scientific name & Authority: <i>Phronima colletti</i> Bovallius, 1887		
Common Name (if available):		
Synonyms:	Author(s)	Status
<i>Phronima colletti</i>	Bovallius	1887a: 25, 1889: 378
<i>Phronima colletti</i>	Vosseler	1901: 32
<i>Phronima colletti</i>	Chevreur & Fage	1925: 396
<i>Phronima colletti</i>	Shih & Dunbar	1963: 2
<i>Phronima colletti</i>	Shih	1969: 21
<i>Phronima colletti</i>	Laval	1970: 47
<i>-diogenes</i>	Chun	1889a: 527
<i>-gasti</i>	Dudich	1926: 134
Classification:		
Phylum: Arthropoda	Sub Phylum: Mandibulata	Sub- Class: Malacostraca
Super class	Class: Crustacea	Sub Order: Hyperiiidea
Super Order: Peracarida	Order: Amphipoda	Sub-Family
Super Family: Phronimoidea	Family: Phronimidae	
Genus: <i>Phronima</i>	Species: <i>colletti</i>	
Authority: Bovallius, 1887		
Reference No: Bovallius, C., 1887a. Systematical list of the Amphipoda Hyperiiidea. <i>Bihang till Kungliga Sevenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar.</i> , <b>11</b> (16): 1-50.		
Geographical Location: This species is known from the tropics of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indo-west Pacific, and eastern part of the tropical water of the Pacific Ocean.		
Latitude:	Place:	
Longitude:	State:	

Environment

Freshwater: Yes/ No

Habitat: Marine

Salinity:

Brackish: Yes/No

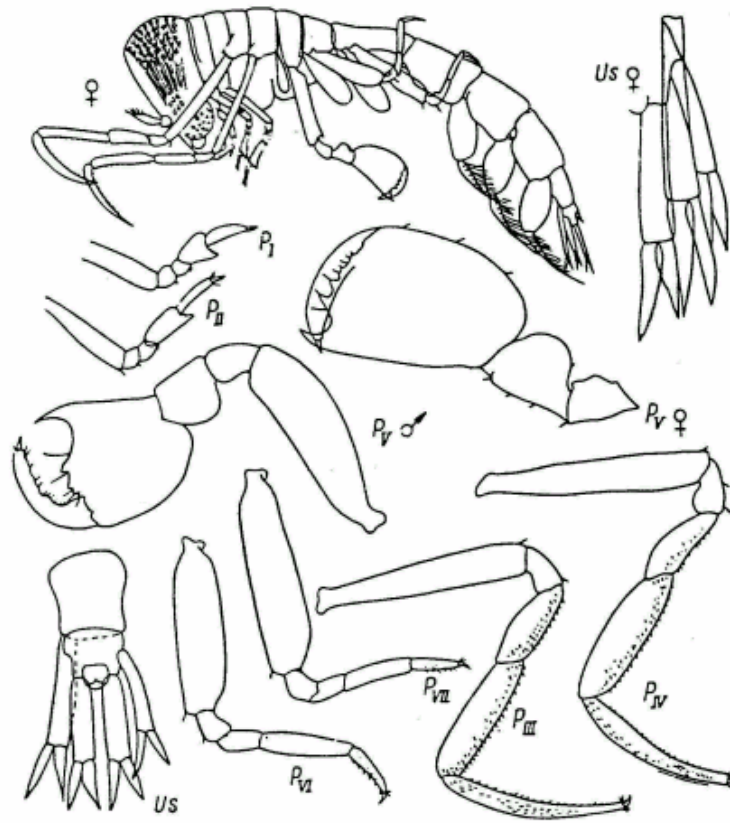
Migrations:

Temperature:

Salt Water: Yes/No

Depth range :

Picture (scanned images or photographs of adult/ larval stages)



*Phronima colletti* Bovallius (female PV of female , Us of female, and PI-II – after Vosseler, 1901; rest – after Laval , 1970)

DATA ENTRY FORM: Form -2 (Fish/ Shell fish/ Others ) Ref. No.:  
(Please answer only relevant fields; add additional fields if you require)  
Form- 1 Ref. No.:

IMPORTANCE

Landing statistics (t/y): from                      to                      Place:                      Ref. No.:  
Main source of landing: Yes/ No                      Coast: east/ west  
Importance to fisheries:  
Main catching method:  
Used for aquaculture: yes/ never/ rarely  
Used as bait: yes/no/ occasionally  
Aquarium fish: yes/ no/ rarely  
Game fish: yes/ no  
Dangerous fish: poisonous/ harmful/ harmless  
Bioactivity: locally known/ reported/ not known                      Details:  
Period of availability: Throughout the year – yes/ no                      If no, months:

SALIENT FEATURES:

Morphological:

Diagnostic characteristics: The body is delicate and thin, particularly in females. The antennae in males are well developed. Antennae I have a five to six-segmented flagellum; antennae II are approximately 1.5 times longer and the flagellum 11 to 17-segmented. The head is generally bent ventrally; its crown is more bulged than in other species.

Pereopods III-IV are thin and approximately 1/3 longer than pereopods V. The 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods V is at least 1/4 shorter than that of pereopods III and considerably shorter than the 2<sup>nd</sup> segment of pereopods IV. The length and breadth of the 4<sup>th</sup> segment of pereopods V are equal in females, while in males the width is greater than the length due to the strongly bulged posterior margin, with the result that the maximum width of the segment is seen in its proximal third; the width of the 5<sup>th</sup> segment is more than its length in males while in females the segment is almost rectangular and generally narrower than in males, the posterior proximal angle of the 5<sup>th</sup> segment projects roundly along the posterior margin of the 4<sup>th</sup> segment; the anterior distal tooth is somewhat higher than the medial protuberance; the medial protuberance of the distal margins is not high with three-four close-set denticles on the posterior side, the medial denticle is developed in both sexes; the 6<sup>th</sup> segment does not project beyond the anterior margin of the 5<sup>th</sup> segment. The first pair of gills is greatly reduced and approximately half the second pair in size

The exopodite of uropods II is equal in length to the endopodite or slightly longer. The basipodites of all uropods have parallel margins.

Sex attributes:

Dimorphic

Male: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna well developed, female: 1<sup>st</sup> antenna reduced.

Descriptive characters:

Meristic characteristics:

Feeding habit:

Main food:

Feeding type:

Additional remarks:

Size and age:

Maximum length (cm) (male/ female/ unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Size of females 6.5-18 mm, of males 6.3-8.5 mm.

Average length (cm) (male/female/unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Maximum weight: (g) (male/female/unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Average weight: (g) (male/female/unsexed)

Ref. No.:

Longevity (y) (wild): (captivity)

Ref. No.:

Length/ weight relationships:

Eggs and larvae: Characteristics: Abundance: Biochemical aspects: Proximate analysis: moisture/ fat/ protein/ carbohydrate/ash Electrophoresis:	Ref. No.    Ref. No. Ref. No.
<b>SPAWNING INFORMATION:</b> Locality: Season: Fecundity: Comment:	Main Ref:
<b>MAJOR PUBLICATIONS (INDIAN):</b> (Include review articles, monographs, books etc.) <b>LIST OF INDIAN EXPERTS (Name, address, phone, fax, e-mail etc.)</b>	
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<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT:</b> (List of persons who contributed, modified or checked information)	